NOTES & NEWS

Additional Remarks on Studies of Cenozoic Marine Mollusks of the Pacific Coast [1]

BY

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IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT to my attention that certain studies on Cenozoic marine mollusks of the west coast of North America were omitted or incorrectly reported in a recently published summary of investigations (ADDICOTT & KANNO, 1969). The purpose of this note is to emend the record. Studies initiated after early 1969 are not included.

TAXONOMIC STUDIES

BARRY ROTH (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California 94118) is making a biogeographic study of west American species of Marginellidae in collaboration with EUGENE V. COAN (% Department of Geology, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305). ROTH has completed a manuscript on central American species of *Noetia*.

The systematic treatment of Tertiary mollusks of the Canal Zone and adjoining areas of Panama by WENDELL P. WOODRING (U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. 20560) has not been completed as suggested in the earlier summary. Two additional parts of U. S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 306 dealing with classes of mollusks other than gastropods are planned.

BIOSTRATIGRAPHIC STUDIES

VICTOR A. ZULLO (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California 94118) and J. WYATT DURHAM (University of California, Berkeley, California 94720) are completing a manuscript on Pliocene and early Pleistocene molluscan faunas of coastal northwestern California and southwestern Oregon. ZULLO has recently published reports on late Pleistocene mollusks from southwestern Oregon.

LITERATURE CITED

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[1] Publication authorized by the Director, U. S. Geological Survey

Dolabrifera dolabrifera (RANG, 1828): Range Extension to the Eastern Pacific

BY

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(1 Text figure)

DURING THE SUMMER of 1969, I was doing research at the Las Cruces Marine Station, Baja California, on the opisthobranch fauna of the region. A live specimen of *Dolabrifera dolabrifera* (RANG, 1828), collected on July 9, 1969, from underneath a rock in about 5 feet of water, in Las Cruces Bay (24°13′N; 110°05′W; 20 miles E of La Paz, Baja California, in the southern Gulf of California), was given to me by Mr. Jerry Devlin. This opisthobranch gastropod is taxonomically placed in the order Anaspidea, family Aplysiidae, subfamily Dolabriferinae (BEEMAN, 1968: 94).

The animal measured 38 mm in length, 18 mm in width, and 10 mm in height when not moving. It closely matched the descriptions of *Dolabrifera dolabrifera* given by ENGEL & HUMMELINCK (1936: 29 - 43) and KAY (1964: 184 - 185). A color transparency of the living animal (see Figure 1) was sent to Dr. Kikutarô Baba, who has collected this species in Japan (BABA, 1937: 216). He kindly confirmed my identification of the animal.

The published range of this species is worldwide throughout circum-tropical and circum-subtropical marine waters, with the exception that it has not previously been recorded from the American Pacific coast (MARCUS & MARCUS, 1963: 10 - 11; MARCUS & BURCH, 1965: 244; MARCUS & MARCUS, 1967: 38 - 39; WORK, 1969: 680; comprehensive locality data and synonymy of the species are given by ENGEL & HUMMELINCK, *loc. cit.*, and KAY,

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